

REPUBLICANS ISSUE CAMPAIGN BOOK

Many Valuable Pointers
Given Party Spell-
binders.

PAGES DEVOTED TO TRUSTS

Subject of the Philippines Treated to
Considerable Extent—Policy of the
Administration Strongly Upheld on
Every Point at Issue.

The Republican textbook for the campaign of 1902 has been published by the Republican Congressional committee. It consists of nearly 400 closely printed pages, and is largely devoted to the story of the business and commercial prosperity which has prevailed throughout the country since the inauguration of President McKinley in 1897.

There is a large amount of other matter in the book, however, which will be used to advantage by the Republican spellbinders during the coming campaign in the Congressional districts.

A number of pages are devoted to the subject of trusts, the American occupation of the Philippines, the triumph of diplomacy of the United States in China, the beneficent work of the Government on behalf of Cuba, the proposition to build the isthmian canal, the establishment of the gold standard and the increased prosperity of the national banking system, the Republican policy regarding the merchant marine and many other subjects.

Reviews the Trusts.

In regard to trusts, which the Democrats insist upon making the principal issue of the canvass, the Republican textbook presents a review of past legislation enacted by the Republican majority in Congress, and brings the matter up to date by quoting literal extracts from President Roosevelt's message to Congress last December. The textbook takes a conservative view of the trust question. Under the head of "Attitude of the Two Parties," the writer says:

"The attitude of the Democratic party looks to constant agitation, with no restrictive legislation; that of the Republican party to such restrictions as will prevent arbitrary advance in prices or reduction in wages through exclusive control, but not the destruction by legislation or injury by fictitious agitation of legitimate enterprise, through great manufacturing systems, by which production is cheapened, prices of manufactures reduced, and permanency of employment assured."

The textbook recites that the trusts have not occupied a great place in the manufacturing industries as they have in public discussion. According to the returns of the census for 1900, the value of trust-made articles was only 12.8 per cent of the total output of the manufacturing establishments in that year.

Drink Bill Heavy.

"It is interesting to know," continues the article, "that the drink bill of the United States amounted last year to \$425,594,107, of which \$39,432,374 was paid to the trusts. This includes all wines, beers, liquors, and beverages of every description. Another very interesting feature of this part of the Census inquiry is the comparative proportion of wage earners employed by the trusts, the number being only 400,046, or 7.5 per cent of the total number of 3,383,490 wage earners employed by all the manufacturing establishments in the United States."

Extended reference is made in the textbook to the pending prosecutions instituted by the Republican Administration against the railroad mergers and against the beef trust.

The textbook devotes nearly 100 pages to the subject of protection and prosperity. The facts stated and the tables of figures given are taken from sources of an official character and make a fine showing of the increase in foreign markets, the great growth of manufacturing, the increase of rate of wages, the prosperity of the farmers, and the railroads and many other subjects.

Philippine Issue.

The subject of the Philippines, which the Democrats are not making much noise about during this campaign, is treated to the extent of about 200 pages in the Republican textbook. A good deal of the evidence submitted to Congress in regard to the conduct of the war in the islands is republished in the textbook. A number of pages are devoted to the subject of the gold standard and the new banking law, which has resulted in so much prosperity for the country.

Separate chapters are devoted to "reduction of the army," in which it is shown that the military establishment is now at its minimum strength; to the repeal of war taxes, the isthmian canal, the republic of Cuba, the measures proposed to punish anarchists, the American merchant marine, irrigation, rural free delivery, Chinese exclusion, and civil service.

An effective review is made of the

efforts of the Democrats, or some of the Democrats, to bring about harmony in the party. The textbook concludes with the publication of the several national political platforms.

To Meet Every Issue.

The aim of the Republican Congressional committee in preparing the textbook was to meet every possible issue that can be raised by the Democratic orators and newspapers during this year's campaign. The frequent attacks made on the rules of the House are even discussed and a vigorous defense of the present methods of legislation pursued by that body, is made.

Perhaps the most effective statistical statement made in the textbook in connection with the chapter on prosperity, is a table which shows that during the Democratic low tariff period, from 1895 to 1897, inclusive, the average number of tons of freight carried by the railroads was 772,634,082, as against 986,731,964, during the protective tariff period from 1898 to 1901, inclusive; that the dividends paid by the railroads were \$82,297,989, as against \$114,771,144; that

MR. SULZER SEES A DEMOCRATIC YEAR

Believes Party Certain
to Win in the Fall
Elections.

CHANCE TO CONTROL HOUSE

Tammany Congressman Declares There
Is a General Revolt Against the Republican Administration—Says All Is
Harmony in Empire State.

Representative William Sulzer, one of the most conspicuous members of the minority of the House and a leader of the New York Democracy, is taking a very active part in the campaign which his party has inaugurated to capture a majority of the next House of Representatives. He makes frequent trips to the headquarters of the Congressional committee in this city to confer with Judge Griggs and other members of the committee. It is in the Empire State that the Democrats hope to make substantial gains this fall, which will materially aid them in the big task they have undertaken of electing a majority to the Fifty-eighth Congress.

"I believe that the Democrats will carry the next House by a substantial majority," said Mr. Sulzer, when seen at committee headquarters.

Sights a General Revolt.

"There is a general revolt against the incompetency, hypocrisy, extravagance and maladministration of the Republican party. The people have weighed the Republican party in the balance, and it is short weight."

"In other words, the Republicans have been found out. They cannot deceive the people any longer. They promise much, but they do very little—except for the privileged few. The Republican party at the present time is essentially a party of caste and privilege. It makes for monopoly. It legislates for special interests and protects the few by robbing the many."

"No patriotic man today who loves the Republic, who believes in the Constitution, who venerates the Declaration of Independence, who hopes for the common weal, and who stands for equal rights for all, special privileges to none, can honestly and conscientiously vote the Republican ticket in the coming election."

"Most of the men who now vote the Republican ticket do so because it pays; because it is to their interest to do so—or from force of habit."

Are Getting Together.

"In the State of New York the Democrats are getting together. Harmony is in the air, and unity is the watchword. We are making a good fight to win. We hope for success, we believe in success, and we will do all that mortals can do to achieve success."

"From all that I can learn our chances of electing a Democratic governor are excellent. We will adopt an up-to-date platform—nominate a good ticket of able, competent, well-known, popular men, whom the people know, and in whom the people have confidence, and make a vigorous campaign to redeem the Empire State from Republican misrule, and Republican incompetency. We are sanguine of victory, and I believe this is going to be a Democratic year."

"What issues, Mr. Sulzer, do you believe should be pushed to the front?"

"Well," said Mr. Sulzer, "we have many issues. They are all important. They all appeal to the rank and file—to the honest taxpayer, and the tireless toilers—these are the men most seriously affected by extravagance, corrupt, and

gross receipts \$1,116,964,696, as against \$1,362,450,727, and the wages paid \$159,978,124, as against \$201,762,785. The showing in connection with the foreign commerce of the country is also striking. It is pointed out that the balance of trade, during the past six years, was greater than during the entire previous history of the country."

BAN ON CANDIDATES.

Mississippians Must Advertise or Do
Without Mention.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—A majority of the Mississippi press have formed a combine against candidates for office, and have decided to mention the name of no candidate for State office unless he advertises.

The schedule is placed now, only one dollar an advertisement, but as there are three hundred newspapers in the State, each candidate will have to pay \$300 for advertising.

In view of the fact that all nominations for State offices must be made by primary election, a candidate is practically compelled to have his candidacy known in each county. The Mississippi papers, realizing this, have determined to profit by it to do no booming free, and to recognize no candidates who do not advertise.

MR. SHAW IN OPPOSITION TO RADICAL IOWA ELEMENT.

Is a First-Class Campaign Talker With
Quaint Humor—Mr. Wilson Strong
With Farmers.

Secretary Shaw will formally open the campaign of oratory by Cabinet officers in a speech at Manchester, Vt., tomorrow evening. On the most important question, that of trust regulation by tariff revision, Secretary Shaw takes the position taken by the other conservatives in Iowa. They are not ready for such legislation and he represents that view.

Secretary Shaw stands with Secretary Wilson, Senator Allison, and Speaker Henderson, in opposition to the more advanced and radical element of the party in Iowa headed by Governor Cummins.

Styled "David Harum."

Secretary Shaw is a first-class campaign speaker, with a quaint humor and a rugged eloquence, cutting him to the nickname of "David Harum." He will make more speeches, probably, than any other Cabinet officer, except, perhaps, the other Iowa Secretary, Mr. Wilson, who is especially strong with the farmers.

Secretary Moody is expected to come next in the number of speeches to be delivered by Cabinet officers in this campaign. Secretary Hay and Secretary Root may not make more than one speech apiece.

Others to Speak.

Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Payne will make speeches. Mr. Knox's topic will be the extent and the significance of the Administration's prosecution of trusts, and its desire for further legislation for the regulation of trusts.

Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior Department, is not a speaker, but may possibly make a campaign address.

COUNT TOLSTOY'S PLEA
FOR HIS FOLLOWERS

If His Ideas Are Harmful He
Alone Is Guilty.

Letter Sent by the Aged Philanthropist
to Russian Ministers—Arrest
Was Talked Of.

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—The "Arbeiter Zeitung" publishes a letter which Count Tolstoy sent to the Russian ministers of the interior and of justice, protesting against the prosecution of his followers. Tolstoy describes it as incomprehensible, useless, cruel, and, above everything, unjust. The letter continues:

"I alone am the guilty one in connection with the matter, for I write books which propagate ideas which are regarded as a danger to the state. If the government considers it necessary to suppress by force that to which it objects it should strike direct at the origin of the evil; that is, at me, and especially as I declare I shall never come to do that which the government regards as harmful, but what is for me a duty to God and my conscience."

Not Beyond Punishment.

"Do not, I beg you, imagine that I call on you to punish me instead of my followers, because I believe my popularity and position would render it difficult for the authorities to treat me as others are treated. So far from thinking that I occupy a privileged position, I am convinced that if the government banishes or imprisons or otherwise punishes me public opinion will not be stirred, but that the great majority of the people will say that the step ought to have been taken long ago. I consider it my duty that you should punish me instead of those who accept my teachings, and I beg you to mitigate my severity."

The "Arbeiter Zeitung," which is exceptionally well informed on Russian affairs, adds that on receipt of the letter the question of the arrest of Tolstoy was seriously considered, but it was finally decided not to molest him.

Thought There Was a Fire.

Captain Brian, of the Government Printing Office, turned in an alarm of fire yesterday morning at 2:30 o'clock, and No. 6 engine company responded. After a search the firemen decided there was no fire, but that burning tar was responsible for the belief on the part of Captain Brian that the building was on fire. Another alarm yesterday morning called No. 5 engine company to the dump at Twenty-seventh and N Streets northwest. The blaze was extinguished without damage.

CABINET OFFICERS READY TO TAKE STUMP

Mr. Shaw in Opposition to
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WOMAN STOWAWAY FREED.

Cook on Ocean Liner Confesses to Se-
cretly Leaving His Wife.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 3.—Immigrant Commissioner Louis T. Hies has released Mrs. Anna Ratzlaff, aged twenty-two, who arrived here as a stowaway on the steamship Lord Ernie. Rather than be separated from her husband, who was cook on the steamship, she had stowed away on the vessel at Barry, Wales. Ratzlaff satisfied the court that she had, while a resident of California some years ago, been naturalized as a citizen of the United States, and his wife was released. The couple will probably now go to Newport News to reside.

An inquiry developed the fact that Ratzlaff had assisted her in concealing herself in his room on the vessel while the steamer was at Barry preparing to sail. The secret might never have been known to Captain Maginnis had not the condition of Mrs. Ratzlaff's health made it necessary for the cook to take the master of the steamer into his confidence.

"The only time I ever knew him to cry 'Enough!' was when he was training for his fight with Ruhlman at Bergen Beach. One Sunday—he never did work on that day—I invited Fitz, George Lawson, his trainer and boxing instructor, or of the Chicago Athletic Club; Jeff Thorne, his sparring partner, and Mrs. Fitzsimmons to go sailing with me in a flat boat."

"Fitz went along in the glad rag way when he wasn't working, and came down to the boat in a Prince Albert, raglan, carefully creased pajamas, a rail fence collar, and four-story silk lid. I asked him where the white kid gloves were, but he waived the question and called my attention to a sea serpent which he said he saw in the offing."

As I turned to leave I felt a grapevine look around the overboard of my jersey, and I knew where I was going. Now, all I had on besides the jersey was a pair of half-masted duck pants, and I had him handicapped when we struck the brine. He didn't intend to accompany me, but changed his mind when I looked into the lapels of the raglan. He let go his hold as the bubbles closed over the lid, and when he came to the air, he spluttered:

"The fun's over, Jim. Let's call it a draw."

His Playful Ways.

"But he more than quit even a few days later. I may have been at home in the water, but there were other things I didn't know."

"I used to accompany him in a purely perfunctory way on his road work. One morning, at daybreak, he broke into my boudoir and motioned to me that it was time to get up. The motion consisted of gently hoisting me out of bed and depositing me in the bathtub, which contained about ten fingers of the cold thing you take on the side."

"I put up a mild kick about not going with him that day. But Fitz has a persuasive way. If he does speak an 'h' here and there, and after assuring me that it was very late, and that the sun was burning a hole in my aftermath, he sprang this:

"I've got Bluch saddled at the gate. Come and follow me on horseback."

"Bluch" was Blucher, an uncertain quantity, all height, bones, and angles. I had seen Bluch at a respectful distance, and had never before felt that we would become more intimate. But here was my opportunity. I had never been astride a horse, but I was like the other dope who, when asked if he could play the violin, said he didn't know; he never tried."

His Cross Country Run.

"Bluch was a model horse. He stood at the head of his class in obedience—obedience to Fitz. So when we got into the road, I skinned Bluch at a conservative walk and trying to look pleased. Fitz took it over a rail fence for his and called Bluch after him. Bluch cut out the walk at once and started for the fence. I asked him not to in a loud, commanding voice, but his ears were pointed Fitzward and perhaps he didn't hear me. I jammed the steering gear hard down. Bluch must have carried a lie behind, for he never altered his course. On the other side was a cornfield. Cornfields are all right places in which to grow corn, but they're not on the level when you're playing for safety."

"Bluch went over the fence without a think. So did I. The going over wasn't so inconvenient. It was the coming back to the saddle that jarred on my nerves. Fitz was doing a Highland fling over the corn hills and Bluch took the jump after him."

"There was a barrel of fun scattered over that particular locality about that time—on for Fitz and Bluch. Fitz went 'd' I got off? Every time I went up in the air I looked around for a solution of this problem, but couldn't bump into one. The cornfield looked to be a million miles across, and Fitz was heading straight for the far corner. So was Bluch. I thought of the lion and his tail, and whether it was wiser to hold on or let go. Not that I was having much option in the matter. But I did stick until half the field was covered, when Fitz turned and came back, stopping Bluch."

"Nothing like an up-hill road for

JOINT MANEUVERS ABSORB ATTENTION

Army and Navy Interested
in Mimic War Plans.

Two Children Dreadfully Burned by
Upsetting of Pot.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—With their heads and shoulders covered thick with hot tar that had fallen upon them a black molten deluge, Clara Constance, thirteen years old, and Charles Gordon, two and one-half years old, of 156 Boyd Avenue, suffered injuries that were almost fatal. Both children may lose their eyesight and at the best are scarred for life.

The children were playing in the lot next to their home and had a fine baking of mud pies ready for the sun. The adjoining house is being repaired, and William Clark, a workman on the roof, had hauled a bucket of hot tar almost to the roof. As he reached out for the rope he half upset the dangling bucket, and the molten mass fell squarely upon the children.

Object Lessons Proposed to Impress
Country of Greatness of Naval Force
and Necessity for Making It Greater
—Admiral Taylor Dominant Spirit.

The forthcoming joint maneuvers of the army and navy is absorbing unusual attention among army and navy officials. In fact the mimic war is exciting more attention than the half dozen "revolutions" of actual warfare in South and Central America, or real carnage in the Philippines. But there is purpose in all the plans that are being made upon an elaborate scale and with great secrecy on the part of both branches of the service. One object, and perhaps the foremost, of the war games is to convince Congress of the necessity of liberal appropriations for the national defense, particularly in view of the enlarged responsibilities brought by the possession of distant islands, and the building of the isthmian canal.

The great object lessons it is proposed to impress on the country have been devised by the general board, which has quickly attained preponderant influence since Secretary Moody entered the Cabinet, and promises to develop into a full fledged general staff before the end of the year. With Admiral Dewey at its head, and most of the fighting officers of the service, including the personnel of the War College, supporting it, this organization is dominated by Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, whose control of the navy is comparable only with that exerted by General Curbin over the army. Admiral Taylor is recognized as easily the leading theorist of the service, the officer who built up the War College to be a model for all nations, the highest type of the "scholar" in strategics, and more respected by progressive American officers than even Mahan is abroad. His studies of today's international problems and his deductions as to the lines along which the United States must be ready to act in the near future have had extraordinary weight with both arms of the United States service, and he has come to have the distinction of being honored as a "prophet" on international possibilities.

Germany vs. United States.

According to the officers who are closest to him, he is thoroughly alive to the steady state of a current which is carrying the United States and Germany along converging lines in many parts of the globe, and bringing these two nations into closer rivalry everywhere. So far as that goes commercially, it is not a brand-new discovery, but to Admiral Taylor belongs the exclusive credit of warning the leaders of the army and navy that preparations must be made at once and be vigorously prosecuted from this time forth for a grave crisis in German-American relations in the spring of 1907. It is interesting to note that the admiral's predictions of a conflict are so adjusted as to "permit his taking part in its settlement. He is due to retire at about the same time that the threatened war with Germany, according to his notions, is to break out."

Admiral Taylor as a Prophet.

The frequent suggestions of trouble with Germany have not attracted much attention, coming from youthful and enthusiastic officers, with their careers before them, who have talked about the likelihood of trouble for several years past, but the conclusions of a "mature scholar," who will reach the retiring age on March 4, 1907, and who fixes the time of the crisis within a fraction of a year, have naturally produced some effect, especially when he is satisfied that the immediate locality of the storm center will be in the Caribbean Sea. The process by which this prediction has been developed by a "thoughtful scholar" is not wholly disclosed, but it undoubtedly involves the completion of the current construction program of Germany late in 1906, which will make that country's navy much stronger than ours at the rate we are now building.

In fact, the time will be coincident with the most efficient sea power Germany now contemplates—the time when the Panama canal will be occupying much attention in this country, when the Cuban republic may have about reached the end of its tether, when Jamaica and other West Indian islands will be prostrate in bankruptcy, when the Netherlands—and this is one of the admiral's pet predictions, it is said—will have been absorbed by Germany, leaving Curacao and the other Dutch islands of the Caribbean Sea as bones of contention to force a supreme test of the Monroe doctrine, not to speak of the ripeness of the season for plucking a few South American republics for repudiated debts and damage claims.

Neither Admiral Taylor nor Admiral Dewey and the other members of the general board really expect a war with Germany, but they foresee that all the conditions which lead to wars are likely to be brought about at some time or other, and they are strong in their be-

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